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FISH & RICHARDSON, P.C. PO BOX 1022 MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55440-1022			WIENER, ERIC A	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/719,560	Applicant(s) CHAVEZ ET AL.	
	Examiner Eric A. Wiener	Art Unit 2179	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 6/21/2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 15 December 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to the following communications: Amendment filed on 6/21/2007. Claims 1 – 24 have been rejected.

This action is made final.

Claim Objections

2. Claim 1 contains the following typographical errors:

Line 7: “scrip” should be “script”

Line 9: “area” should be “are”

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

4. Claims 1, 10, 11, 17, 18, 23, and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Takaoka (US 6,539,116 B2).

As per claim 1, Takaoka discloses a computer-generated graphical user interface displayed on a display device, for use by a designer in preparing a translation of a document of words to later be displayed to and spoken by a user during an interactive session with another person (column 10, line 49 – column 11, line 28), the GUI comprising:

Art Unit: 2179

- *a first set of multiple distinct document areas that are each capable of providing within the document area a textual display of a different distinct portion of the document in a first language (Fig. 10, area 902)*
- *a second set of multiple distinct document areas that are each capable of providing within the document area a textual display of a different distinct portion of the document in a second language (Fig. 10, area 903)*
- *wherein the number of multiple distinct document areas in the second set corresponds to the number of multiple distinct document areas in the first set, and wherein each distinct document area in the first set has a spatial relationship with a distinct document area in the second set that corresponds to the same distinct portion of the document (Fig. 10), wherein it can be seen that, for example, the three different distinct portions of the document, "REPORT," "In this year the gross sales of beer was," and "ANNUAL SALES," have been translated from a different language into their corresponding different distinct portions.*

In addition, it has been interpreted that a "call center application script of words" is a type of document disclosed by Takaoka. Also, any document may later be displayed to and spoken by a person, such as a call center agent, during an interactive session with another person, such as a customer.

As per claims 11, 23, and 24, the claims are all substantially similar to claim 1 and are therefore rejected on the same grounds.

As per claim 10 and 18, and taking into account the rejections of claims 1 and 11, Takaoka further discloses that *a document area in the first set that is associated with a particular portion of the document is adjacent to a document area in the second set that is also associated with the particular portion of the document* (Figure 10).

As per claim 17, and taking into account the rejection of claim 11, Takaoka further discloses *providing a second screen area that is adjacent to the first screen area* (Figure 10).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 2 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takaoka (US 6,539,116 B2) in view of Barnes et al. (US 5,974,372).

As per claim 2, Takaoka substantially discloses the graphical user interface of claim 1. Takaoka does not explicitly disclose the graphical user interface comprises a menu area capable of displaying a set of selectable language options for determining the second language.

However, in an analogous art, Barnes discloses *a graphical user interface comprising a menu area capable of displaying a set of selectable language options for determining the second language* (Figure 13).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to incorporate the teaching of Barnes into the graphical user interface of Takaoka to

develop a graphical user interface for preparing translations that includes a menu of selectable language options. The modification would have been obvious, because one would want the option of translating documents to more than just one language.

As per claim 12, Takaoka substantially discloses the computer-implemented method of claim 11. Takaoka does not explicitly disclose the computer-implemented method comprises providing a menu area capable of displaying a set of selectable language options for determining the second language.

However, in an analogous art, Barnes discloses *a computer-implemented method* (Abstract, lines 1 – 5) *of providing a menu area capable of displaying a set of selectable language options for determining the second language* (Figure 13).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to incorporate the teaching of Barnes into the computer-implemented method of Takaoka for the same reasons disclosed in the rejection of claim 2.

7. Claims 4, 6, 8, 14, 15, and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takaoka (US 6,539,116 B2) in view of Peterson et al. (US 6,598,015 B1).

As per claims 4 and 14, Takaoka discloses the limitations of claims 1 and 11. Takaoka does not explicitly disclose that at least one of the document areas of the second set is capable of displaying default text in the second language that has been previously saved.

However, in an analogous art, Peterson discloses that *at least one of the document areas of the second set is capable of displaying default text in the second language that has been previously saved* (column 6, lines 3 – 13).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to incorporate the teaching of Peterson into the graphical user interface of Takaoka. The modification would have been obvious, because both inventions are for translating documents containing separate, distinct portions and one would look to Peterson for improvements such as the use of default text so as to improve the efficiency of use.

As per claim 6 and 15, Takaoka discloses the limitations of claims 1 and 11. Takaoka does not explicitly disclose that at least one of the document areas of the second set is capable of displaying text in the second language that has been input by the designer.

However, in an analogous art, Peterson discloses that *at least one of the document areas of the second set is capable of displaying text in the second language that has been input by the designer* (column 2, lines 22 – 26).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to incorporate the teaching of Peterson into the graphical user interface of Takaoka. The modification would have been obvious, because both inventions are for translating documents containing separate, distinct portions and one would look to Peterson for improvements such as displaying text in a second language that has been input by the designer so as to improve the efficiency of use.

As per claim 8 and 20, Takaoka discloses the limitations of claims 1 and 11. Takaoka does not explicitly disclose that at least one of the document areas of the first or second set includes a selectable area that, when selected, causes a corresponding portion of a document graph for the document to be displayed using the graphical user interface.

However, in an analogous art, Peterson discloses that *at least one of the document areas of the first or second set includes a selectable area that, when selected, causes a corresponding portion of a document graph for the document to be displayed using the graphical user interface* (column 6, lines 13 – 29).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to incorporate the teaching of Peterson into the graphical user interface of Takaoka. The modification would have been obvious, because both inventions are for translating documents containing separate, distinct portions and one would look to Peterson for improvements such as including the ability to select a portion for displaying of a document graph so as to improve the ease of use.

8. Claims 3 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takaoka (US 6,539,116 B2) in view of Thakur et al. (US 2002/0147607 A1).

As per claim 3, Takaoka substantially discloses the graphical user interface of claim 1. Takaoka does not explicitly disclose the graphical user interface comprises a selectable save option to save the document in the second language when text associated with each distinct portion of the document is displayed in the second set of document areas.

However, in an analogous art, Thakur discloses *a graphical user interface comprising a selectable save option to save the document in the second language when text associated with each distinct portion of the document is displayed in the second set of document areas* ([0009], lines 7 – 11).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to incorporate the teaching of Thakur into the graphical user interface of Takaoka to develop a graphical user interface for preparing translations that includes a selectable save option for saving once all portions of the translation area of the document have been filled. The modification would be obvious, because one would want the ability to save the document for future use.

As per claim 13, Takaoka substantially discloses the computer-implemented method of claim 11. Takaoka does not explicitly disclose the computer-implemented method comprises providing an option to save the document in the second language when text associated with each distinct portion of the document is displayed in the second screen area.

However, in an analogous art, Thakur discloses *a computer-implemented method comprising providing an option to save the document in the second language when text associated with each distinct portion of the document is displayed in the second screen area* ([0009], lines 7 – 11).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to incorporate the teaching of Thakur into the computer-implemented method of Takaoka for the same reasons disclosed in the rejection of claim 3.

9. Claims 5, 7, 9, 16, 19, 21, and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takaoka (US 6,539,116 B2) in view of Thorne (US 6,100,891).

As per claim 5, Takaoka substantially discloses the graphical user interface of claim 1. Takaoka does not explicitly disclose that at least one of the document areas in the second set is capable of displaying read-only text in the second language.

However, in an analogous art, Thorne discloses *a graphical user interface, wherein at least one of the document areas in the second set is capable of displaying read-only text in the second language* (column 6, lines 21 – 23)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to incorporate the teaching of Thorne into the graphical user interface of Takaoka to develop a graphical user interface for preparing translations that is capable of displaying read-only text. The modification would have been obvious, because once a user has translated a document, they would want to display said translation in the graphical user interface. However, they would not want others to possibly modify and render their translation incorrect and would therefore want the option to display said translation in a read-only format.

As per claim 7, Takaoka substantially discloses the graphical user interface of claim 1. Takaoka does not explicitly disclose that each distinct portion of the document is associated with a document element type.

However, in an analogous art, Thorne discloses *a graphical user interface, wherein each distinct portion of the document is associated with a document element type* (column 7, lines 12 – 23).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to incorporate the teaching of Thorne into the graphical user interface of Takaoka to develop a graphical user interface for preparing translations that associates each distinct portion

Art Unit: 2179

of a document with a document element type. The modification would have been obvious, because many documents contain distinct sections associated with specific types. In preparing a translation of such a document, one would want to know of the types associated with each section so as to better organize the elements of the document for translation.

As per claim 9, Takaoka substantially discloses the graphical user interface of claim 1. Takaoka does not explicitly disclose that portions of the document include a document introduction, a document question, and a document conclusion.

However, in an analogous art, Thorne discloses that *portions of the document include a document introduction, a document question, and a document conclusion* (column 4, lines 41 – 47).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to incorporate the teaching of Thorne into the graphical user interface of Takaoka to develop a graphical user interface for preparing translations of a document, wherein the document includes introduction, question, and conclusion portions. The modification would have been obvious, because as disclosed on page 3 of SAP CRM Documentation, one would want to translate parts of an interactive document into another language (SAP CRM Documentation, page 3, “Creating Questions and Answers in Multiple Languages”).

As per claim 16, Takaoka substantially discloses the computer-implemented method of claim 11. Takaoka does not explicitly disclose that at least one of the document areas in the second screen area displays read-only text in the second language.

Art Unit: 2179

However, in an analogous art, Thorne discloses *a computer-implemented method, wherein at least one of the document areas in the second screen area displays read-only text in the second language* (column 6, lines 21 – 23).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to incorporate the teaching of Thorne into the computer-implemented method of Takaoka for the same reasons disclosed in the rejection of claim 5.

As per claim 19, Takaoka substantially discloses the computer-implemented method of claim 11. Takaoka does not explicitly disclose that each distinct portion of the document is associated with a document element type.

However, in an analogous art, Thorne discloses that *each distinct portion of the document is associated with a document element type* (column 7, lines 12 – 23).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to incorporate the teaching of Thorne into the computer-implemented method of Takaoka for the same reasons disclosed in the rejection of claim 7.

As per claim 21, Takaoka substantially discloses the computer-implemented method of claim 11. Takaoka does not explicitly disclose that portions of the document include a document introduction, a document question, and a document conclusion.

However, in an analogous art, Thorne discloses that *portions of the document include a document introduction, a document question, and a document conclusion* (column 4, lines 41 – 47).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to incorporate the teaching of Thorne into the computer-implemented method of Takaoka for the same reasons disclosed in the rejection of claim 9.

As per claim 22, Takaoka substantially discloses the computer-implemented method of claim 11. Takaoka does not explicitly disclose that a user of the document is a call-center agent and that another person interacting with the user is a customer.

However, in an analogous art, Thorne discloses that *a user of the document is a call-center agent and that another person interacting with the user is a customer* (column 4, lines 30 – 40).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to incorporate the teaching of Thorne into the computer-implemented method of Takaoka to develop a computer-implemented method for preparing translations of a document to be used by a call center agent while interacting with a customer. The modification would have been obvious, because as disclosed on page 3 of SAP CRM Documentation, one would want to translate parts of an interactive document into another language for use by a call center agent for interacting with a customer (SAP CRM Documentation, page 3, “Creating Questions and Answers in Multiple Languages”).

Response to Arguments

10. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1 – 24 have been considered but are moot in view of the new grounds of rejection.

Conclusion

11. It is noted that any citation to specific, pages, columns, lines, or figures in the prior art references and any interpretation of the references should not be considered to be limiting in any way. A reference is relevant for all it contains and may be relied upon for all that it would have reasonably suggested to one having ordinary skill in the art. In re Heck, 699 F.2d 1331, 1332-33, 216 USPQ 1038, 1039 (Fed. Cir. 1983) (quoting In re Lemelson, 397 F.2d 1006, 1009, 158 USPQ 275, 277 (CCPA 1968)).

12. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to the applicant's disclosure. The cited documents represent the general state of the art.

13. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).


A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

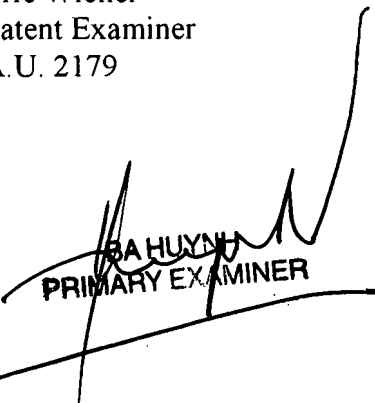
Art Unit: 2179

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Eric A. Wiener whose telephone number is 571-270-1401. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday from 9am to 5pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Weilun Lo, can be reached on 571-272-4847. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


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